THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

FRESH GOODS.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received an additional supply of

Fine white Marseilles and fancy waistcoating
Black cotton hose
Nankeen hose and half hose
Blue nankeen, and shirting muslins
Ladies' silk and kid gloves, long & short
Cambric muslins
Fine jaconet and book muslins
Embroidered shawls
Dark gingham
White buckram
Glass and pearl buttons
Silk & cotton umbrellas
Parasols, &c. &c.

Which they are now selling at the most reduced prices, for cash.

Also, just received from Maysville, Ken. a quantity of

CORDAGE,

Viz—Bed Cords, Plough Lines, White and Tarred Ropes; also, Manufactured and Spun Tobacco, few a tons Pig Lead, and a quantity of Salt Petre, which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

They have for sale Cotton Cards, by the box—Whiskey and Country Gin, by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, *August* 9, 1808.

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber, who occupies an extensive front on the south side of the public square, in the borough of Pittsburgh, has several rooms and two good cellars, in which he purposes to store produce for the country, on very reasonable terms.—His situation on the market place, will make it a matter of great convenience to such as live at a distance. He will sell on commission, and purchase for strangers going down the river. Groceries and forage of every description, domestic spirits, beer, cider and porter, he intends keeping a regular supply of.

One tenement in the above situation to rent.

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

August 9, 1808.

TO LET,

PART of a HOUSE in the Diamond, until the 1st day of April next. Enquire of CHARLES WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, August 9, 1808.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, on the Allegheny river, one mile from Pittsburgh, about three weeks ago, a dark, sorrel MARE, 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, has a white face and three white feet, had been kicked on the brest and fore shoulder, and tar put upon it, which brought the hair off, a natural trotter, switched tail. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said Mare to the subscriber, or give him information so that he can get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

BRINTNAL ROBBINS.

Pitt township, Allegheny County, August 6, 1808.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

STRAY.

ENTERED with the subscriber, Woodranger for Allegheny county, a sorrel Mare, 9 or 10 years old, a blaze in her face, one hind foot white, a natural trotter, about 15 hands high, shod before, and has had the pole evil. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers Creek, August 8, 1808.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

CLEAN and good Spanish Soal Leather at a reduced price; Joint Shingles, extraordinary fine; Manufactured Tin Ware of the first quality and at the lowest prices:

For the above cash or country produce will be taken: Tin by the box, and prime seasoned Pine Boards, low, for cash only.

Those indebted to him, and against whom suits are not yet entered, will please to pay immediately after Harvest.

WM. GAZZAM.

July 13, 1808.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on Sunday morning the 31st July, an apprentice to the Carpenter trade named RICHARD TITTERINGTON, between 16 and 17 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, fair complexion, very much tanned with the sun, grey eyes, light brown hair:—Had on when he went away a light blue cotton striped roundabout, cotton and woolen vest, ley coloured checked cotton overalls, white cotton socks, and wool hat.—Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any jail so that the subscriber may get him again shall have the above reward, together with reasonable charges if brought home.

JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, *August* 2, 1808.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF

WOOSTER.

We the subscribers have laid off the Town of WOOSTER, situated in the Forks of Killbuck Creek, (which is navigable for small crafts) in the county of Wayne, state of Ohio, in the new purchase, the 9th Section and 15th Township, of 13th Range. It is an eligible situation, upon a handsome elevation, being central to the bounds of said County, and surrounded by a rich fertile country, well watered with springs and rivulets, and in the neigbourhood of a number of valuable mill-seats, some of which will be shortly improved.

The lands are of a rich soil, delightfully shaded with lofty timber, viz. Walnut, Ash, Oak, Hickory and Sugar-tree. There is the greatest prospect of its becoming the Seat of Justice, as the most eligible situation in the county, which makes it an object worthy the attention of people of industry and enterprize.

The main state road leading to Sandusky and Detroit, will pass through this place; also an expectation of the state road leading from the mouth of the Cayahaga river to Franklington.

The lots will be offered to sale on the ground, the 3d and 4th days of Oct. next. Terms of sale to be one eighth in hand, the one half of the whole within one year from the day of sale; the remainder to be paid thirty days after the Commissioners have declared it to be the seat of justice for said county; but if it should not become the seat of Justice, the purchasers will be exonerated from the last instalment, and have a deed in fee simple for the property purchased. Encouragement and Donations, will be given to a few Mechanicks, and others that wish to settle immediately in the Town.

JOHN BEVER.
WILLIAM HENRY,
JOSEPH H. LARWILL.

July 16th, 1808.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain *James Mehaffy*, about 6 feet high, of a dark visage, and down look, stole from the subscribers a quantity of country linen; and after pursuing him, he was apprehended, and the property found in his possession; he however made his escape on Sunday the 24th ult. near Vandever's tavern, on the Franklin road, and has not since been heard of—the above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to whoever may apprehend the said Mehaffy, and deliver him to the subscribers, living near Cannonsburgh.

ALEXANDER SPEAR,
JOSEPH FAWCET.

Washington county, July 25, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David Davis, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to John Darragh, Esq. on or before the 20th inst. Those who neglect this notice may expect that their accounts will be put into suit immediately after that time.

ELIZABETH DAVIS, *Adm'x.*
JOHN DARRAGH, *Adm'r.*

Pittsburgh, *August* 2, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to

JOHN M'DONALD, jr.

Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

EXTRACT FROM AN ANALYSIS

Of the address of "the democratic state committee of correspondence for Pennsylvania.

ON looking at the "address of the democratic sate committee," we naturally ask ourselves who are the people who have thus addressed "the people." In the warfare of politics, combatants seldom enter the "bloodless arena" with "their beavers up"—they resort to the shelter of anonymous signatures, and as there are always names at command, which in their owner's possession, give a currency to every thing dishonorable, it has become the practice of the jacobins of the present day to use that name which is most emblematic of their intended object. Brutus and Sidney and Hambden have lent their cloaks to many a patriot, and the wearers have not disgraced them. These names are not however destined to decorate the pages of "the Aurora" much longer; for one much more appropriate, will be at the command of every vagabond, when it shall please heaven to take to itself a certain philosopher who is "happy to be the first to perceive his own approaching dissolution."

But the members of the state committee have not thought proper to borrow the name of any ancient prototype. They think, and without much presumption, that their own names are sufficient for this purpose, and neither they nor we see any good reason for using anonymous signatures when those of "Leib" and "Duane" are ready to sanction every doctrine which honest men startle at.

Who then are the members of the state committee? Of Michael Bright, James Engle, and Robert M'Mullen we have never heard. If there be such men and they have ever been taught to write, we will suppose that they really scratched their names at the foot of the "address." It is more than probable, however, that like the Irishman in the play, "they have learned every kind of righting except hand writing." At any rate we are not disposed to visit the sins of Duane and Leib upon *their* heads. They perceive or are told that their names are in print, and perhaps to this day they do not know whether they have subscribed to "an address to the people," or an account of stones fallen from the moon.

But the other four men are of some note, and, with the exception of Thomas Leiper, know well what they are doing. He, poor man! has contrived to manufacture his curb-stones and Sctoch snuff to such good purposes, that he is a rich man, and *Duane and Leib know it.* He was, as I have been told, a hard working, quiet Scotchman, from the time that poverty drove him from the Hebrides to the shores of America, until about eight years since. At that time the brain of Mr. Dallas labored with a constitutional brat, and in the midst of the pains and throws of parturition, he called on Thomas Leiper to assist at its birth. Leiper lent his aid, and though he did not know what to make of the bantling, and would not now be able to recognize it, he fancies that he must assist at the the delivery of every bastard, which the womb of democracy throws upon the soil of Pennsylvania. Whenever, therefore, liberty, having been too intimate with Duane and Leib, "is near the time of her delivery, is in pain, and crieth out, Thomas Leiper is *at hand* to furnish at least the swaddling clothes, and usher the babe into the world. It is said that he is a wise man that knoweth his own child, and Thomas Leiper is no exception to this good old proverb. He has fathered many a child, who has taken his name, and although the infant always possesses features very distinct from those of Thomas Leiper, yet he fondles it as his own, and never refuses the price of a few pinches of snuff to usher it into life. If it be necessary that a man should know what he is doing, before he will be punished in another world for his deeds, Thomas Leiper has as good a chance of heaven as any tobacconist that ever mixed sand with his rappee. But here let him rest.—"If," as sir Andrew Ague-cheeks says, "he ever had more wit than a christian or an ordinary man has, he has been too great an eater of beef, and I believe that has done harm to his wit."

John Dorsey, one of the remaining three, follows the maxim of the apostle, but for different purposes. He has been, indeed, "all things to all men," but not for the sake of godliness. He takes the hue of his associates.—What has he been? federalist, monarchist, jacobin;—ironmonger, sugar-boiler, philosopher, politician, and architect. A few years since he was a federalist, and the people gave him as much credit for political honesty as he merited. The federlists however had no offices to give, and John Dorsey became a democrat, and—a senator! But a senator may be unable to draft "an address," and therefore we do not charge him with being the *drawer* of it. His name was wanted however to give it currency and he *indorsed* it without hesitation. He makes whirligig chairs as well as Mr. Jefferson, and is fond of every think that is new.—Hence, the *change* in the constitution, which is insisted on in "the address," meets his ready assent. He and Leiper have been told that a change is necessary, and they believe it, and whether a change be made or not, they will still imagine it so, if they shall be told so on the *honor* of Duane and Leib.

Of William Duane much need not to be said. When he was sued in 1800 for a libel on one of our citizens, for which the jury compelled him to pay 600 doils. he swore that he was a natural born citizen of the United States. This assertion however was not credited. It was proved that in 1794 he was secretary to a political meeting held at Copenhagen house in London, at which he called himself a British subject.—If he had been born here, this could not have been true. If he was not born here, then he made false declaration in 1800. Be this at it may, the assertions are contradictory, and, *therefore*, as even Thomas Leiper can tell, one of them must be false. Putting his political life however out of the question—his *expected breakfast* with Sir John Shore, and his *real expulsion* from India—his treasonable practices in England in 1794—his uniform devotion to France since his arrival in America—putting these facts aside his conduct here has evinced an utter destitution of every honorable and manly feature of character. A few years since he was charged with taking privately, by night, the treasury books from the treasury office, and since he has been elected by the people a militia officer, he has been beaten, and insulted and disgraced in the streets, by various individuals, until it is now almost cowardice to punish him for his insolence. With such a man honest men are ashamed to associate, and if the native Americans of this state knew the private life of this man they would discard him as their leader however much attached they might continue to the democratic cause.

Thus of the seven members of the committee, there are three, Messrs. M'Mullen, Bright, and Engle, of whom we can give no information to the good people of Pennsylvania. We have never heard of them before, but it is possible there may be such men among us. Every honest gallows in Europe is cheated of so many patriots, that when we see a strange name in the Aurora, assuming the functions of a politician we compassionate some poor hangman who has lost his pay. The fourth member, Thomas Leiper we pray may be forgiven for his political sins, for he knew no more what he was doing when he signed "the address," than he did when he toasted the "immortal memory of Robespierre," or than he did, when, on Washington's retirement from office, he drank "*a quiet journey to him.*" John Dorsey understands "the address" very well and therefore must have assented to it, but as it is his custom to assent *with a smile* to every thing which is proposed to him, we would not venture to say that, if a man were to tax him with

it *angrily*, he would acknowledge his signature in honest company.

The real author of "the address," however is Michael Leib. It contains all his audacity, falsehood and insolence. It is strongly marked with that magnanimous disregard of every thing honest or honorable, that it is easy to perceive *he* would not disown it, who, after having been charged for ten years for stealing certificates, and finding that the *day of trial* was approaching, shrunk from the investigation, and paid upwards of 3000 dollars to quiet the clamours of honest men, and hush the cries of orphan children.

Strange things pop into our heads by times. In sketching this profile of Michael Leib, I could not, some how or other, keep my mind to it. It started, and winced, and became restive, as though it did not like its employment.—To quiet it, therefore, I suffered it to excurse, and it brought me the following quotation. "It requires no extraordinary talents to lie and deceive. Wickedness is always easier than virtue, for it takes the short cut to every thing. It is much easier to *steal a hundred pounds*, than to get it any other way."

Before I proceed to discuss the doctrines contained in "the address," I would ask what respect is to be paid to any thing which such men as Duane and Leib can say? What claim have they upon the attention of the public?—In private life, if a man should obtrude himself into the company of men who valued their characters, and they could say to him, "Sir, you have been charged with stealing certificates"—"Sir, you have been charged with stealing treasury books," he would have little respect paid to his assertions before he disproved the charge. Until, therefore, these charges shall be disproved these gentlemen must be contented to have their assertions received with caution, and investigated with the strictest scrutiny.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1808.

DIED, on Sunday morning last, after a severe illness of seven days, Mr. ROBERT SEMPLE, in the 73d year of his age.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

MORE OF SIMON SNYDER.

THE Snyder party and enemies of the constition, have never yet attempted to refute the facts contained in Frederick Bechtel's deposition, which was lately published; they have come forward, to be sure, with a mere denial, and have discharged a great deal of abuse against Mr. Ross, on the occasion; but they have made no attempt to disprove one particle of the deposition; it therefore deserves universal belief, from this circumstance alone; but we dont depend upon this single deposition for a proof of Mr. Snyder's real sentiments; we have many other confirmations of Bechtel's declarations—some of them "confirmations strong as proofs from holy writ."—The first we shall present is the deposition of George Churh, taken before Justice Steele, of this Borough:—

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, *ss.*

Before me a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally appeared George Church, who being duly sworn agreeably to law, deposes and says, that about twelve or thirteen years ago, he resided in the town of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland: that he was at that time well acquainted with Simon Snyder, the present candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, and that he has more than two or three times heard the said Simon Snyder declare, that in his opinion the laws of this country were not right, that they ought to be altered, and that no POOR MAN ought to have the right of voting at elections.

GEORGE CHURCH.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 12th August, 1808.
WILLIAM STEELE.

Here, then, George Church, in the same solemn manner, declares that he more than once heard Mr. Snyder make use of the same expressions, which were contained in the statement of Frederick Bechtel; can there be any longer a doubt, as to the fact? can we require more satisfactory proof? Two men, in different parts of the state, under the sacred influence of an oath, administered in all its forms by a justice, assert the same thing; such positive evidence as this would convict a man of the highest crime, without some very uncommon testimony on the other side to rebut it; but in this case, they have not offered one solitary argument, against the facts offered by Bechtel and Church; they assert Simon Snyder said no such thing, and immediately fly off into blackguard invective and lies against Mr. Ross.—This wont do now; the people begin to understand this trick; they will put more confidence in the oath of two honest men, than in the assertions contained in the infamous columns of the "Commonwealth." There is not a shadow of doubt as to the truth of the depositions of these men; he did make use of the expressions, and they are in perfect consistency with his votes in the convention, when any questions were agitated that involved these cases. By way then of confirming the testimony of Bechtel and Church, I beg leave to introduce an extract from the minutes of the first session of the convention, page 37:

"It was moved by Mr. Findley, seconded by Mr. Boyd, to postpone the consideration of a previous resolution, in order to introduce the following,

"Resolved, That every freeman of the age of 21 years, having resided years in the U. States, or years in this Commonwealth, one of which at least in the county or district, next before the election, where he claims his vote, *and who hath been possessed* of a freehold estate or other taxable property, to the value of *for the space of one whole year next before the election*, and *the sons* of *freeholders*, qualified with respect to age and residence, as is described above, shall have a right to vote for either branch of the legislature."

"On the question 'will the convention agree to the posponement for the aforesaid purpose?' the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Findley, and were as follows—

YEAS.

Enoch Edwards	*William Todd*
William Gibbons	*Alexander Addison*
Thomas Ross	*John Hoge*
James Boyd	*David Reddick*
Robert Whitehill	*John Smilie*
James Power	*Albert Gallatin*
Christian Lower	*James M'Clene*
Abraham Lincoln	*George Matthews*
Baltzer Gehr	*Lindsey Coates*
Thomas Mewhorter	*Jonathan Shoemaker*
Joseph Powell	*John Gloninger*
John Piper	*William Brown*
Charles Smith	*Andrew Henderson*
SIMON SNYDER	*Thomas Beall*——29.
William Findley	

NAYS.

James Wilson	*Henry Miller*
Hilary Baker	*Henry Slegle*
George Roberts	*William Reed*
William Lewis	*Benjamin Tyson*
Thomas M'Kean	*Benjamin Pedan*
George Gray	*Matthew Dill*
Wm. Robinson, Jr.	*Paul Groscap*
Robert Hare	*Samuel Sitgreaves*
Samuel Ogden	*John Arndt*
Thomas Jenks	*Peter Rhoades*
John Barclay	JAMES ROSS
Abraham Stout	*Samuel Morris*
Thomas Bull	*Samuel Potts*
Robert Coleman	*Timothy Pickering*
Sebastian Graff	*John Gibson*
John Hubley	*John Sellers*
John Breckhill	*Henry H. Graham*—34

Twenty-nine members, among whom was Simon Snyder, voted for introducing the resolution of Mr. Findley; and thirty-four members, among whom was James Ross, voted against it; of course it was lost, and in consequence of which the present article in our constitution, relative to elections and qualifications, is so very liberal and republican. Yes, Simon Snyder thus gave it as his opinion that the article proposed by Mr. Ross and his colleagues was not sufficiently strict; and thus he gave it as his opinion that every voter ought to be a freeholder to a certain amount; and not only this, but that he ought to possess this freehold for a year before the election. This vote of Simon's in the convention, is perfectly in unison with the declarations he has made in the presence of Bechtel and Church; he thought then that every voter ought to be a freeholder for a certain length of time before the election, and he now says that the *common people* and *poor people* have no right to vote; his vote and assertions are the same; we must believe him of course; there is no contradiction; proof upon proof. We must consequently set it down as a fact, that Simon Snyder believes as he has voted, and as he has declared he does, namely, "That the *common people* and poor people have no right to vote."——Well done Simon!—this is being a friend to the people with a witness.

—

There is in a late Commonwealth, an assertion that Mr. Ross voted to apportion the representation according to wealth. Now this is a falsehood as may be seen from the motion of Mr. Findley, mentioned above; by that it appears that Simon Snyder voted for the propriety of a freehold, being a requisite in an elector, and Mr. Ross voted against it, and in favour of the article as it now stands in our Constitution; so the Jacobins have only *mistaken* the side, as they *sometimes* happen to do. There never was a vote taken as to the property necessary for a Representative to possess. In debating on the 3d section of the 1st article of the constitution; among other requisites for a representation, Mr. Ogden moved to add the following, "and shall hold in his own right, a freehold estate of the value of one hundred pounds," this motion was immediately withdrawn by Mr. Ogden, before there was any debate on it; but if the votes had been taken, no doubt, Mr. Ross would have opposed it, as he opposed a similar motion respecting the elections, as he have seen in the preceding article; however there was no opportunity given; the motion was withdrawn—see the minutes of the grand committee of the whole convention, page 11. So this assertion about Mr. Ross, is of the same kind as that contained in the address of the Democratic Committee of Allegheny county, in which he is accused of making speeches in favor of the alien and naturalization bills; both infamous falsehoods, and both proved to be so from the Journals themselves.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Scull,

ON the eve of every election, we find one set of men aserting certain things for facts, and another set denying them. Those who have no knowledge on the subject but what they derive from the papers, are unable to judge and decide on which side the truth lies. We take the liberty of suggesting a mode by which all questions of that kind may be settled. It would be somewhat odious to prosecute a committee, who may alledge that they in their addresses pursue the instructions of their constituents, and to prosecute a printer would not have the desired effect. It has been asserted by the Democratic Committee of Allegheny county, that Mr. Ross, while holding a seat in the Senate of the United States, made speeches and was warmly in favor of the alien and sedition laws, standing army and direct tax. It is denied most positively by the Constitutional Committee. We now propose this mode of settling the dispute,—

Let any one of the democratic committee publish in the Commonwealth, a piece in which he shall assert those facts, and sign his name to it. Let one of the constitutional committee publish in your paper that the assertions are false, and that the author is a liar, and put his name to it. Let an action be brought by the democratic committee man for a libel, and the other plead the truth of the publication, refer the suit to any number of men (an equal number chosen by each party) who shall be sworn to decide according to law and the evidence, and on the decision let the question between the two committees be finally settled.—Let it be done without delay, so that before the election the people can decide who have published falshoods. This is a fair mode of deciding the point. If some one of the democratic committee does not upon this come forward, and openly make the assertion in the next Commonwealth, we shall believe that the committee have published what they know to be false, for the purpose of misleading their fellow citizens: that as committee men they have published what they dare not publish over their signatures as individuals. If one of them does make the charge, and one of the constitutional committee does not immediately charge him with the falsehood, we shall think the same of them.

Those who have published falsehoods for the purpose of deceiving us will lose our confidence.

THE PEOPLE.

AT A MEETING

Of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, &c. held in Philadelphia, in May, 1808,

The committee to whom was referred the address on the subject of a fast, made their report, which being read by paragraphs, was adopted, and is as follows:

Whereas it is the duty of all christian churches, families, and people of every description, either suffering under the adverse dispensations of Divine Providence, or being threatened with them, to humble themselves before Almighty God, to implore his mercy and protection; and whereas our country appears to be threatened with great calamities:

Resolved, therefore, That it be recommended, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the churches under the care of this assembly, to set apart the second Thursday of September next, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; to beseech the ruler of the universe, that for Christ's sake, he would be pleased to avert the calamities with which we are threatened; that he would restore harmony to the contending nations of the world; that he would pour out his spirit on our own churches, more generally and abundantly; bless the efforts that are making to christianize the heathen, and to extend the blessings of the gospel to the destitute inhabitants of our land.

"Who can tell if God will turn and repent and turn away from his fierce anger?" Who can tell whether he who holds the destinies of men in his hands, and who turns the hearts of the rulers of the earth, as the rivers of water are turned, will hear the supplications of his people? Let us then humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God. Let us turn every one from his evil ways, and from the wickedness of his hands. To the great head of the church, let us raise our united hearts and voices, for his choicest blessings on our country and world at large.

Soon may the heathen be given to him for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession. Soon may the descendants of faithful Abraham be brought to the fold of our common Lord, that there may be one shepfold and one sheepherd.

CERTIFIED BY
JACOB J. JANEWAY.
Stated Clerk.

From a Correspondent.

IT has been said, in some of the old books, that a prophet is not regarded in his own country. This observation, though generally true, may have some exceptions. On this ground I trust, (though I am no prophet) James Ross will have a great majority in this part of the state. It will only be the highflying, *would-be* politicians; men that are still in leading strings; and what is worse, led by babes, too; that will vote for the tanner. There are, indeed, some lawyers, who disgrace the profession: but surely it must be acknowledged that an honest lawyer would rank among the noblest works of God. Can there be any thing more noble, than the spectacle of an intelligent being leading an ignorant man out of his difficulties, putting a blind man in the right path, or helping a lame one over a ditch? Such men are the good lawyers—and the people of Pittsburh will ackowledge that Mr. Ross deserves to be ranked among that number.

The office of governor is not bestowed as a reward for past services—on the contrary he is called upon, by the voice of the people, to leave his customary avocations to serve his country for a moderate compensation. His duties are to check the follies or absurdities of the legislature, by refusing in these cases, his assent to their acts. Is it not, therefore necessary that he should understand and be acquainted with the laws already in force? He has to appoint men of talents and honesty to places of trust and profit.—Should he not, therefore, be a man of talents and honesty.—His correspondents, also, should be men of the same stamp, in order that, what is impossible he should know himself, he might receive correct information from them to find out obscure merit, and avoid the place hunting crew.

From a Vermont paper of July, 16.

DISTRESSING CATASTROPHE.

We learn from Upper Canada, that on the 1st, inst, a raft passed down the River St. Lawrence, valued at 100,000 dollars, on board of which was 100 men; it was taken by the tornado, 15 miles below Three-Rivers, and totally destroyed, and 97 of the men drowned—three only of the 100 reached the shore.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 3.

NEW-YORK, *Aug.* 2.

The brig Havanna Packet, M'Donald, has arrived here in 12 days from Havanna. By her we learn, that a *Philadelphia* ship had arrived there from Spain, full of officers, sent out by the Junto at Seville. By this arrival at Havanna, a Proclamation was received, dated June 6, at Seville, declaring WAR against France, and PEACE with England.—This Proclamation was issued at Havanna by the Governor, and every article of it requested to be enforced in the Island of Cuba, except that Frenchmen should not be molested: for the Proclamation of Seville, confiscates all French property.

"We have not time, or we would send you a copy of the Proclamation.

NORFOLK, *July* 27.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

This intelligence which has reached us by a variety of uncertain and unofficial channels is now confirmed. This morning an officer came up to town from his Britannic majesty's brig Emulous, commanded by lieut. Stupar, in 17 days from Barbadoes, having dispatches from the British admiral at that island, for Mr. Erskine, the British minister near this government. Subjoined our readers will find some notes on the state of Spain, which will enable them to form a pretty tolerable idea, of the state of that country with some other interesting matters.

We learn from letters (which we have no room to insert) that this revolution has been produced by a variety of circumstances. The Spaniards were persuaded that Bonaparte intended to place a king of his own family on the throne of Spain. He had got into his possession at Bayone the old hing and his son Ferdinand the new king.---Bonaparte then dethroned Ferdinand and restored his father, who immediately surrendered his crown to Bonaparte.

This information having reached Spain, the provinces formed themselves into a kind of provisional government, which is termed the JUNTO of each province, that of Seville has taken lead. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm and unanimity of the Spaniards. The French were attacked in all parts of Spain, without the means of communicating with each other. At the head of the present government is Don PEDRO, the uncle of Ferdinand, by whom he was left Regent, when that ill-advised prince set out for Bayonne. He was the first to resist Murat, who it is said was a prisoner at Madrid.—Among the first objects of the provisional government of Spain, a good understanding with the British commander was deemed essential—this was soon effected, assurances of co-operation, when required, were instantly given. The French fleet consisting, of 5 sail of the line and two frigates at Cadiz were summoned to surrender to the new government, but refused; in consequence of which they were bombarded four hours, when they surrendered.

All hostilities between England and Spain had ceased, and Commissioners for the conclusion of peace, and other objects, had sailed from Cadiz for London.

The June Packet arrived at Barbadoes, brought London news of the 5th.

Many other particulars, of which we had taken notes are omitted in order that we might hasten to lay this important intelligence before our readers.

The state of affairs in Portugal will be found detailed in the following extract of a letter which has been obligingly communicated to us.

"Oporto is in possession of the people of Portugal, after making prisoners of 4,000 French troops.—The port is open to the British and Spaniards.

"General Junot and the French garrison at Lisbon are almost in a state of siege—all the French force now remaining in Portugal is 9,000 men, of which 6,000 are in the capital.

"The Spanish troops that had been sent to act in conjunction with the French garrison had been disarmed by Gen. Junot, consisting of about 6,000 men, which was done by the treachery of their own commanders, and by being placed in a situation where resistance was impossible.

"An inspection of the Spanish troops had been ordered in the great square of Lisbon. The French army were silently got under arms, and posted with numerous field artillery in every avenue leading to the square, and in this situation they were ordered to lay down their arms—resistance was ineffectual, and the order was executed. Several of the officers made their escape either to Spain or to the British fleet off the Tagus. It is expected that Gen. Junot will surrender to the fleet, consequently the fall of the Russian squadron is certain."

SPAIN IN AN UPROAR!

Extract of a letter from lord Collingwood to admiral Cochrane, dated off Cadiz, June 18, 1808.

"The Flying Fish having joined me on her way to Barbadoes. I avail myself of the opportunity to put you in possession of such events, as have occurred in Spain, and come to my knowledge.

"You will doubtless have been informed of the resignation of the crown of Spain by Charles IV. to his son; of the dismissal of the prince of peace, and the seizure of his estates; of the accession of Ferpinand VII.; that Bonaparte had inveigled both those princes, and the rest of the royal family to meet him at Bayonne; that he made them all prisoners; having obli-

ed Ferdinand to return the crown to his father, and induced the old king to lay it at his feet, to be disposed of as he might direct.

"Soon after Ferdinand's quitting Madrid to proceed to Bayonne, the grand duke of Berg assumed to himself the temporary command of the government of the country, by the title of lieutenant-general of the kingdom—this usurpation, the Spanish nation has resisted almost to a man. The spirit to oppose French tyranny, the abhorrence of the acts which have been practised against the royal family and the state, and the unanimity and enthusiasm manifested, to restore the nation to its independence, was, perhaps, never surpassed in any country or in any cause; even in the parts where the French are in force, (as Madrid and Barcelona) this spirit is said to exist in its full extent, tho' the avowal of it is punished.

"At Cadiz on the 8th and 9th instants, the French squadron of five sail of the line and a frigate, which at the beginning of the revolution had moved up near Carraccas, were bombarded; and after the suspension of the attack for four days, on the morning of the 14th, they struck their colors and were taken possession of by the Spaniards.

"As a provincial government each province has established a Junto of several persons, of the greatest influence; to which the people are obedient, and the most zealous in its cause: This, of Andalusia, is the one with which the English have had most communication. Its army is commanded by general Cartanos, and for its state &c. I beg to refer you to the enclosed copy of a letter from captain Bradford, an officer of the English forces who has been with it some time. The mass of the province of Valencia, and of Asturias, is equally numerous; and that of the former aided by some regulars, is said to be on the way to Madrid to drive the French out of it:—In short sir, the whole population of the country is in arms, and wherever the French meet a Spaniard they find an inveterate enemy.

"To the English nation the Spaniards look, as that on which they depend for support, and security against the common enemy; and some districts have declared themselves at peace with Great Britain, without waiting for the usual forms; but as commissioners deputed from the supreme council at Seville, have today gone to England in the Revenge, to treat with his majesty's government, I make no doubt the wish of the Spanish nation will soon be gratified by a regular convention.

"The French are making considerable exertions to get a large army into Spain; but the spirit of the nation is so fully roused, that, if her councils are judicious, and their leaders act with ability and firmness, there is ample means to resist them and all may end well.

"His majesty's government has directed in this crises that every assistance shall be afforded. I have supplied them with powder from the ships; and about 5000 men under major general Spencer is on their coast ready to act as circumstances may make necessary, and a *further* force by this time is on its way from England.

"The Portuguse, although disarmed, are said to be rising in all parts of the country to expell the French, which they have done at Oporto; and as the enemy's troops there are very few and very much divided, there is every reason to suppose they will be succesful. Their principal force is Lisbon, which consists of about 5000 men; and a large body of people (30,000) partly natives and part Spaniards under the command of the Portuguese general Courezgrene, were by the last accounts I received, on the march to attack it; if Lisbon falls, the Russian squadron under admiral Semavin, which is in the Tagus will probably share the same fate; indeed, there is no indication on their part of much zeal towards their new allies.

"I have thought it necessary to give you this information of the state of affairs in Spain, as his majesty's government have directed that every aid may be given to them for maintaining their independence as a nation, and resisting the ambitions projects of France.

"All the decrees and every act of the several juntos' or supreme councils thoughout Spain, are in the name of Ferdinand 7th, who is a prisoner to Bonaparte as well as his two brothers, and the country at present is governed by those juntos in the several provinces.

"The importance of preserving the colonies from falling under the influence of France you must be well aware of; and that the French have already taken measures for seducing them, so that every means should be used to inform them of the true state of affairs here and of the brave resistance made by their country. For this purpose I am authorized by his majesty's government to give passports to ships or vessels which are employed either in conveying their dispatches and orders to the colonies, or the persons they may think it necessary to send out to conduct their affairs in this very critical juncture—I have given some passports for this purpose. Two frigates and several feluccas intended for the provinces in America will be ready to proceed to different parts of America, and I request you will please to apprize the officers under your command of those Spanish ships and vessels, which they may probably meet, and direct them to give every aid to them in the service in which they are employed.

"Those vessels will have merchandise in them, the adventures in general of the crew; and some of them will also have quicksilver, which is much wanted at La Vera Cruz. The passports I give you are intended to include those articles—indeed at this moment there should be no litigation—every encouragement ought to be given to the Spaniards, and their vessels carrying dispatches ought to be considered as friends.

"P. S. The information contained in this letter you will be pleased to communicate to the governors of the several islands within the limits of your command.

NEW-YORK, *August* 2.

By the brig Havanna Packet, M'Donald, in 12 days from Havanna, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received the following proclamation. It was received at Havanna by the ship Dispatch of Philadelphia, 35 days from Cadiz, in which vessel the new officers appointed by the Junto of Spain, had arrived.

It will be seen by this proclamation, that the Governor of Havanna, has readily entered into the measures of the Seville Council, which body has declared war againt France, and confiscated all French property. The governor of Havanna, however, requests, at the bottom of the Seville proclamation, that all Frenchmen may not be molested—in other respects he enters fully into the measures of the Seville Council, who have restored the most friendly intercourse with England. English vessels had begun to arrive at Havanna.

The Marquis of Somerueles, President, Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, &c. makes it known to all her inhabitants, that he has received the following MANIFESTO, *published by the Supreme Assembly established in Seville; of which this Island is a dependence.*

DECLARATION OF WAR
AGAINST
THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON

FERDINAND VII. King of Spain, of the Indies, and in his name; the Supreme Assembly of both.

France, or rather the Emperor Napoleon, having violated the most sacred compacts with Spain, having taken away by force the Royal Family, having compelled them publickly and with violence to resign and abdicate their sovereignty, which is manifestly null, void, and without effect; having forced with the same oppression the sovereignty of Spain to be given to him, which no person could have power to do: having declared it to be his will to elect the king of Spain (the most horrible transgression which history can speak of,) having entered Spain with his armies which have taken possession of its fortifications and cities, then unprepared; having perpetrated on the Spaniards all kinds of murders, plunders, and abominable cruelties, having not only recourse to the force of arms, but also under pretence of adding to our felicity; having repaid with monstrous ingratitude the services which the Spanish nation had rendered him, and also repaid our friendship with deceit, treason, and the most horrible perfidy which a nation had ever been guilty of towards another nation or sovereign, for the truth of which we appeal to the whole world. Having finally declared that his intention is to overthrow the monarchy, its fundamental laws, and threatens the ruin of our catholick religion, which we have sworn to maintain, having thus forced us as the remedy for so far many evils, to declare war against him, which we publicly to do in the face of all Europe.

We therefore declare in the name of our king Ferdinand VII. and of the whole Spanish nation, war by sea and land against the emperor Napoleon and France; so long as they shall be under his dominion and tyrannical subjection. We order all the Spaniards to act towards them with hostility, and do them all the evils and prejudices according to the laws of war, detain all French vessels in our ports, all the property, claims and rights which they have in any part whatsoever of Spain belonging to that government, or any individual whatever of that nation. We also order in the same manner not to detain or molest the vessels, property and rights of the British nation, nor any of his subjects whatever; because we declare that we have received an open and free communication with England, and have concluded with her an armistice; which we hope will end with a solid and lasting peace.

We protest further that we will not relinquish our arms, until the emperor Napoleon restores to Spain, our king Ferdinand VII. and royal family, their liberty, integrity and independence: and afterwards respects the sacred rights of the nation, which he has wantonly violated. We order for the better promulgation of this, the publication of this solemn declaration; that it be printed, sent and posted up in all the provinces, cities, and possessions in America, and also that it be publickly known by the same way to all Europe, Asia and Africa.—Given in the royal palace of Alcazar, the 6th June, 1808, by condition of the supreme assembly of government.

JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Presidt.
MANUEL MARIA AGUILAR, Sec'y.

We agree to execute whatever has been directed by the supreme assembly, in the above declaration; and order that it be respected by the inhabitants of this island in all cases. It is however requested that they do not trouble or molest any French subject upon which point I have particularly expressed my intentions towards them, in my proclamation of yesterday, to the inhabitants of this island, dated the 18th July, 1808.—By order of his excellency, MAURITIO DE PORRAS PITA, Secretary at War.

THE MARQUIS OF SOMERUELOS.

It is reported, via the Havanna, that the resistance to the French in Portugal had become so formidable that Junot had been forced to seek his personal safety on board the Russian fleet, and that in Spain, all the energies of an indignant and gallant people were in operation.---Great Britain was giving every possible succor to the cause.

A new Market opened for the American produce.—The late popular and patriotic revolution in Spain, the expulsion of the French from Cadiz, and the cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and Spain, will open in that country, and her extensive colonies, an immense market for the produce of these States. This great vent for our surplus productions would take off what is now suffered to rot on our own hands, through the *wisdom* of our embargoites.

Our wheat, flour, staves, beef, pork, &c. &c. would find a quick and profitable sale, and our shipping and sailors full employment, now that Spain has declared itself independent, and shaken off French dominion. We need not now fear the seizure of our ships and cargoes in Spanish ports after having been visited by British cruizers. Besides, it would be madness in our own government not to anticipate and prevent the blow we should receive from driving the colonies of Spain to the necessity of raising wheat, corn, &c. &c. for their own consumption, as well as to supply the British colonies.

We are happy to notice the nomination in the New-Hamshire papers of the federal candidates for electors to congress; and to observe their claims, for public support, enforced with zeal and ability. The people of that state require nothing more than information to proceed correctly, in dispensing their elective power. This information can alone be given thro' the press. We must therefore hold that paper as unworthy of support, which shall neglect or refuse to render the approaching elections every possible aid, by duly instructing the people in the way they ought to walk.

Bost. Gaz.

*** The Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette requests those indebted for subscription, advertisements, &c. to make payment without further delay. On examining his books he finds that a number of subscribers are in arears for 6, 8, and 10 years. Whether this is owing to neglect, or a determination not to pay, the injury is the same. The editor is therefore determined, to put all accounts of more than one year's standing, which may remain unpaid on the 15th of September next, into suit, so that they may be collected in the most summary and speedy manner.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 5th day of September next, the following described property, to wit:

An undivided sixth part of the half of lot, No. 355 in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, and running thence by Wood street, 120 feet; thence by a line running parallel with Fourth street, 60 feet, to lot No. 356; thence by the same lot, 120 feet, to Fourth street; and thence by Fourth street, 60 feet, to the place of beginning:—Also an undivided sixth part of two Out Lots of the same Borough of Pittsburgh, Nos. 6 and 7, in the second sale of out lots, made by Archibald C. Reed, on the first day of January, 1798, each containing 3 acres and 67 perches,—the property of Thomas Henderson.

Also, all the interest of Peter Bowman in a certain part of Lot No. 309, in the same Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Diamond alley, on which is erected a brick house now in the possession of the said Peter Bowman, subject to a yearly ground rent of 40 dollars.

Taken in execution and to be sold by
WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 17, 1808.

STORAGE, &c.

THE subscriber infoms the public, that he has erected a spacious Warehouse on the bank of the Monongahela river, at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, and intends storing Salt, Flour, &c. for those who may think fit to employ him. He also offers his services to the public, to sell, on a reasonable commission, any articles left at his Warehouse. The situation of the Warehouse being immediately on the bank of the river, and as his endeavours will be exerted in accommodating those who may employ him, he flatters himself he will receive a share of patronage in the Storage and Commission line.

JOHN CALDWELL.

August 12, 1808.

WANTED,

A BAR KEEPER, who can be well recommended for his honesty and sobriety, will be paid generous wages, and otherwise well accommodated, if application be made between this time and the first of October next. Apply at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Aug. 14. 1808.

To be Sold at Auction,

AT the *City Tavern* at *Natchez*, on the 25th day of *September* next, at one o'clock, on a credit of ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, and EIGHT years,

Forty Thousand acres of Land, situate on the west side of the Mississippi, about eight miles from the river, nearly opposite the Walnut Hills,—this is a choice tract of Land, chiefly cane brake. It will be sold in tracts of two thousand acres, and a most indisputable title will be given. Any person inclined to treat for the whole or any part at private sale, may apply to KENNER & HENDERSON, at New-Orleans. On account of the Long credit good personal security will be required, independent of a mortgage of the lands.

July 25, 1808.

Borough Ordinances.

Be it Ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh,—That a fine of five dollars be imposed on any person who shall play at bullets, or throw any leaden, iron or metal bullet, in the public square, or any of the streets, lanes or alleys within the borough of Pittsburgh, and that the payment of the same shall be enforced as other penalties are.

Passed the 28th day of May, 1808.
Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Be it Ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That the 2d section of the ordinance passed in Council on the 5th day of April, 1804, and numbered 11, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a fine of fifty cents be imposed on the owner of any horse, mare or gelding that may be found running at large within the limits of the borough; one half of which shall be paid to the informer and the other half into the borough treasury.

Passed the 28th day of May, 1808.
Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Be it Ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That footways of brick, supported by hewn curb stones, shall be made in the following streets, to wit:—Market street, both sides, from Fifth street to Liberty street; Third street, south side, from Wood street to Market street; Fifth street, both sides, from Smithfield street to Liberty street; Front street, south side, from Wood street to Ferry street; and Diamond alley, both sides, from Smithfield street to the Public Square—in the same manner, according to the same rules and regulations and under the same penalties as prescribed in an ordinance passed on the 29th day of May, 1807, and numbered 60, to which this is declared to be a supplement.

Passed the 25th day of July, 1808.
Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Be it Ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That so much of the ordinance passed on the 21st of April, 1804, and numbered 23, as directs the Clerk of the Market to collect the stall rents quarterly from the Butchers, be, and the same hereby is repealed.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the clerk of the market shall not hereafter rent any of the stalls in the Market, to any of the Butchers, for a shorter term than one year, and that the whole of the rent shall be paid in advance by the renter or renters to the Clerk of the Market, and by him be paid to the Treasurer for the use of the Borough.

Passed the 25th day of July, 1808.
Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscrber hath accepted Letters of Administrrtion, D. B. N. upon the estate of William Mann, the elder, late of Newcastle county, in the state of Delaware, deceased; likewise, letters of administration upon the estate of William Mann, the younger, late of the county and state aforesaid, merchant, deceased:—And having received information that John and Josiah Mann, and Bothia Cannon, are entitled to a distributive share of the said estate,—

This is, therefore, to give Notice, to the above named persons, or their legal representatives, that the subscriber will be ready to settle with them for such sums as they are respectively entitled to out of the said estates, upon the first of May next.

JOHN HALL, jr.
Christiana Bridge, Del. }
Aug. 2d, 1808. }

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near Nathan Newlan's mill, on the 3d inst. a young MARE, three years old, a dark gray, near fifteen hands high, a natural pacer, and never was shod. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges. ISAAC ROBINSON.

August 12, 1808.

To the Public.

THE subscriber has opened a Store in Market Street, Pittsburgh, next door to Zadok Cramer's Book-store, where *Cash* will be given for *Country Produce*, such as, *Flour, superfine and middlings, Corn, Corn Meal, Rye, Oats, Bran, Whiskey, Peach Brandy, Cherry Bounce, Gin, &c.* A constant supply of the above articles will be received and sold, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices for ready money. Waggoners and Travellers will be supplied with horse feed on moderate terms.

DENNIS S. SCULLY.

July 22, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, intending to change his line of business shortly, requests all persons having demands against him, to present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to him, to call and discharge their respective balances, on or before the 1st of September. Those who neglect this notice, may expect their accounts to be left with proper officers for collection.

GEO. SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1808.

N. B. He has on hand, as usual, a large supply of *Merchandize;* consisting of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, &c.*—also about 80 or 100 thousand wt. of *Tobacco*, a considerable part of which is manufactured into *Plug, Pigtail* and *Twist;* together with a large quantity of *Cigars, Scotch and Rappee Snuff.* Merchants and others may be supplied with any quantity, at the most reduced prices. Orders will be punctually attended to. G. S.

Wanted, Two apprentices to the Tobacconist trade.

TOWN OF SHENANGO.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has laid out a Town, at the BIG BEND of Shenango river, on donation tract No. 78, 500 acres, 4th district, and the Lots therein will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 3d Monday in September next, at the town of Mercer (within a few miles of the ground)—The fitness of the ground on which the town is laid out; the peculiar, and well known advantages of the situation, and a handsome navigable water passing through it, are conveniences which no doubt, will claim the attention of the public.

Terms of sale—one third in hand—one third in eight months—and one third in one year.

A plan of the town may be seen in the offices of the commissioners of Crawford and Mercer counties, respectively; at Mr. M'Millan's, Mercer; at Mr. Spencer's, Pittsburgh; and at Mr. Hemphill's, Beaver. JOSEPH MORRISON,

No. 223, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

June 21, 1808.

N. B. 300 acres, or any lesser quantity, of first rate land, on which is an excellent mill seat, on the Lackawanick, and adjoining the said town, for sale

---

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.
A large Tract of Land,
in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL

FOR SALE.
By the subscriber, an assortment of
LEATHER,
Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

Just Received

AT

The Storage and Commission Warehouse,
of the subscriber—

60 Boxes Chocolate
24 Bags best green Coffee
Young hyson and hyson skin Teas
Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice
French Brandy and Holland Gin
Mustard by the dn. or box containing 6 dozen bottles.

All which will be sold low for Cash or Notes at 60 and 90 days.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1808. tf.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable public house, long known by the name of Reed's Tavern, sign of the *Buck*, within twenty steps of the court house, on the west side of the public square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in perfect, good repair, wtth a large stable, and a good well of water opposite the door. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, and the terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BOYD.

July 25, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

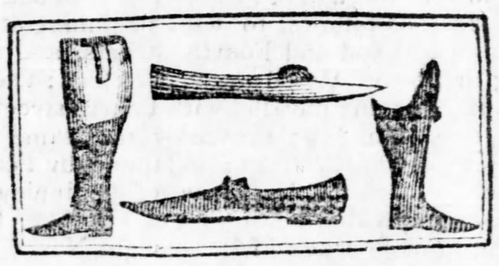
AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

Twenty Dollars reward.

Absconded from the subscriber's house in Canonsburgh, the 10th inst. JONATHAN SISTER, a Journeyman Saddler, abont 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair hair, and has rather a down look, a scar on one of his cheeks, occasioned, apparently, by a cut or burn. The said Sister stole out of the shop and took with him tools and saddle-furniture to the amount of Sixteen Dollars:—He also took with him, a Bay Horse, 5 years old, near 15 hands high, both his hind feet white. As the said Jonathan passed through Pittsburgh, it is conjectured, that he will take some rout towards Lake Erie, perhaps to the town of Erie, and strive to get into some shop to work at his trade.—The above reward will be given if the Thief and Horse are brought to this place with all reasonable expences, or Ten Dollars for the horse alone, with expences.

JOHN MURPHY.

Canonsburgh, July 14th, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of John Irwin, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present their accounts properly attested to the subscribers, for settlement, and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment on or before the first of August next.

MARY IRWIN, Adm'x.
JAMES IRWIN, Adm'r.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1808.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

The following
Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*
Copper and Tin Manufactures,
in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

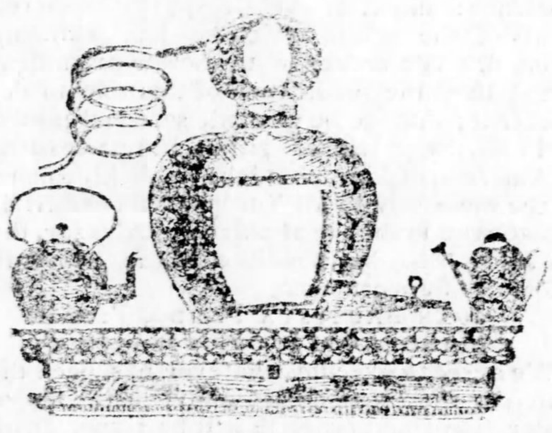
It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED
COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
BY ANTHONY BEELEN,
Front-street, an additional supply of

PINK, buff and blue gingams,
Plaid silks, Mantua ribbons,
Callicoes,
Silk and cotton laces,
Muslins, of various description,
Sarcenets, leno and spider net vandykes,
Bedtickings,
Philadelphia, Morocco, plain and spangled kid slippers,
Split, straw and Leghorn bonnets and hats,
Gentlemen's beaver, castor, patent and water proof, and summer hats,
Room and entry paper hanging with bordering,
Ironmongery,
Olives, sweet oil, prunes, figs, &.
3000 lbs. best green coffee,
4 boxes white Havanna sugar,
3 boxes brown do. do.
A quantity of Long's sickles,
And a good assortment of Castings.

All which he will sell low for Cash.

Pittsburgh, *May* 2, 1808.

New Medical and Drug Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DOCTOR DAWSON

HAS opened a *Medical and Drug Store*, in the new brick house adjoining the Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh: where he has for sale, a general and complete assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery, &c.* of the latest importations, which being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR DAWSON has received a medical education in Ireland, and attended at the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, since his arrival in the United States.

From his experience in hospitals, and in private practice, as a physician and surgeon, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to consult him:—He has devoted much time to the *investigation* and *cure* of the *diseases peculiar to women and children.*

☞ *Practitioners of physic will find it worth their attention to purchase from him, as his drugs and medicines are of the very best descriptions.*

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

TO
Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.